BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to The Progress:

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" 3 months.....15 00
" 6 months.....25 00
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The Progress establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

MONDAY, DEC. 5, 1864.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Dec. 3, 1864.

An engrossed bill to authorize the Public Treasurer to issue certain coupon bonds passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

Also a resolution in favor of A. M. McBryde, Sheriff of Watauga county.

An engrossed resolution of thanks to the officers and soldiers of North Carolina was adopted.

Several other engrossed bills and resolutions were read, which will be noticed when they come up for action.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE ON CORPORATIONS.

A bill to incorporate the N. C. Iron Works, and a bill to incorporate the Cavalry Button Company, recommending their passage.

BILLS ETC., ON THEIR THIRD READINGS.

A resolution in regard to persons assigned to light duty contrary to law; and a resolution in favor of abolishing Provost Guards, were both referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill to amend sec. 8, chap. 112 R C., concerning Public Treasurer. Passed.

REPORTS FROM JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

A bill to authorize the payment of fines in Confederate money, stating no further legislation on the subject is necessary.

A bill to enable the county court of New Hanover to fix the fees of County Solicitor, recommending its passage.

BILLS ON THEIR SECOND READING.

A bill to incorporate the Gorgus M. & M. Company. Rules suspended, read third time, and passed.

Bill to incorporate Lexington M & M. Company — Rule suspended, read third time and passed.

A bill to incorporate the Bingham School. Referred.

A bill to incorporate Wilson Academy. Passed.

A bill concerning the pay of members. Mr. Horton moved to amend by striking out $45 and inserting $30.—Not agreed to. Mr. Ward moved its reference to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances. Not agreed to. The bill then passed its second and third readings.

A bill for the relief of N. C. soldiers held as prisoners of war. Referred, on motion of Mr. Hall, to the Committee on Confederate Relations.

Adjourned to 11 o'clock Monday morning.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SATURDAY, Dec. 3d, 1864.

The House was called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M.—Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Leaves of absence were granted Messrs. Cale and Smith of Cabarrus.

Mr. Grissom, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred, "a bill to amend an act entitled an act in relation to the Militia and a Guard for Home Defence," and amendments thereto, reported a substitute for the matters referred.

Mr. Merkey, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a substitute for the bill to prohibit the distillation or brewing of grain. Passed 1st reading.

Mr. Phillips introduced a resolution requesting the Committee on the Judiciary to take into consideration the subject of salaries and fees, with reference to the depreciation of the currency. Adopted.

Mr. Jordan, a resolution in relation to details of millers and artizans. Referred.

Mr. Ross, a resolution in favor of R. P. Melvin, sheriff of Bladen. Referred.

Mr. Herbert, a resolution of inquiry concerning the Auditor of Public Accounts. Referred.

Mr. Fowle, a resolution authorizing the appointment of commissioners to take depositions in cases of contested elections. Adopted.

The unfinished business of yesterday, recurring, viz: Mr McAden's appeal from a decision of the Chair, Mr. McAden withdrew the appeal.

Mr. Erwin, a bill to incorporate the Linville Steel and Iron Company.

Mr. Horton, a bill to extend the time for perfecting titles to lands heretofore entered.

Mr. Young, a bill to incorporate the Cranberry Iron Company. These had their 1st reading and were referred.

A resolution requiring Maj. H. A. Dowd to pay certain monies into the Public Treasury. Passed its 2d and 3d readings, after which the House adjourned until Monday morning 10 o'clock.

The South Carolina Legislature.—Gov. Bonham's Message.

The South Carolina Legislature met on Monday last Gov. Bonham's message opens with a reference to the war and particularly to the present condition of things in Georgia. He says:

"You assemble under circumstances of more than ordinary interest to your State, even at this time of intense excitement throughout our land. For four years our armies have resisted the advance of immense forces, performing prodigies of valor unsurpassed in history, and with a constancy and devotion, which no reverses could weaken. At the same time the masses of the people at home have cheerfully submitted to every sacrifice and met every draft upon their resources which this stupendous war has made.—But the last intelligence from Georgia indicates that the gallantry of our troops and the devotion of our people are to be put to still higher tests. The enemy commanded by a general who respects neither age, sex or condition, and who, it is said, has declared that when he reaches South Carolina he will burn the very stones, in approaching our borders, burning towns and villages, destroying agricultural implements, banishing from their homes helpless women and children, and cutting loose from his base, subsisting himself on the country, and destroying everything he cannot use. To the defeat of this enemy every energy of the State and her people should now be made to bend. The time has arrived when our people should be called upon by the Legislature to remove from the enemy's line of march all live stock; transport beyond his reach all provisions possible, and all else destroy; and every man who can shoulder a gun, to report himself at the front, to do or die for the country in this her hour of need.

For the purpose of meeting the present condition of things he recommends the following changes in the military organization.:

First—All persons now held liable to perform military duty in times of alarm, insurrection and invasion, or as one of the *posse comitatus*, and not exempted from actual service in their respective Districts, should be declared liable to actual service anywhere within the State, when their service shall be deemed necessary by the Governor, except the members of both branches of the Legislature, and their respective officers, including the Attorney General and Solicitors, during the session, and for fifteen days before and after. Second—That all those, under existing laws, liable to military service out of their Districts, be declared also liable to service out of the State, for the term of three months, if, in the opinion of the Governor, the public exigencies should so long require. The best defence of the State can frequently be made beyond her borders. I also recommend that for the support of the militia, when in the field, the Governor be authorized to impress supplies at schedule prices, whenever such course shall become absolutely necessary, from inability to procure them from the Confederate Government. The present condition of the country induces me to recommend your immediate consideration of these proposed changes.

These forces the Legislature should declare exempt from Confederate service, and retain subject to her own laws, and under the orders of her own Executive, for the enforcement of her own police regulations, and for the protection of her territory and her people. I said in my annual message of December last, "I think it is our true policy to amend the exemption laws, so as to make them conform, as nearly as practicable, to those of the Confederate Government. This may be done without yielding the right of the State to exempt such portion of her population as she chooses, and when she may choose, for police and other purposes." I have seen no reason to change this view, but it does not appear to me to be sound policy for a State to surrender her right to exempt from Confederate conscription such portion of her population as she may deem necessary for her own protection, and to carry out her laws. In November last, I directed the Attorney-General to make, before one of the Circuit Judges, the question whether the Act of Assembly exempting one overseer to each plantation having not less than fifteen working hands, did not protect such overseer from Confederate conscription. The decision was that our exemption laws did not apply to Confederate service, and during the December session thereafter, the Legislature declared that our exemption laws "applied to troops called into service under the militia organization of this State, and to any other military force raised by the State under the laws thereof, and not to troops raised by the laws of the Confederate States," without passing an Act declaring what officers of the State should be exempt from Confederate conscription. The Act of Congress passed the 17th day of February, 1264, conscribing all white male inhabitants, except those exempted by the Confederate Government, renders it, I suggest, more than ever imperative upon the State to assert her right, by solemn enactments, to exempt from Confederate service such persons as she may deem necessary for her preservation and the carrying out of her own laws. So far as I am informed, most, of all, of the other States of the Confederacy had, even before the passing of that Act, designated the persons who should be exempt from Confederate conscription. To do otherwise is to concede to the agent a power which belongs alone to the principal; and whilst, for the good of the common cause, it is wise to keep from Confederate service as few ablebodied citizens as possible, it would be ruinous to subordinate the State to that Government by conceding the right exercised under the Act of 17th February, 1864, to conscribe the entire population of the State except such as the Congress may designate.

The Governor closes as follows:

I transmit a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Governors of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, at their meeting in Augusta, on the 17th October last, to which I invite your attention. The employment of slaves in the army is engaging a large share of public attention, and the action of the Governors in relation thereto has been the subject of some misapprehension. There was no purpose in the resolutions adopted at that meeting, to declare that slaves should be used as soldiers, much less that they should be emancipated for such service; and for myself, I may say, without undertaking to indicate the opinions of any one else, I have never recognized, and so far as I am concerned did not mean to be understood, by the term, "our authorities," that the Confederate Government has the right to conscribe them. I do recommend that the authorities of the State appropriate to the public service her proportion of so many as may be needed and called for by the Confederate Government as teamsters, cooks and pioneers, in order to relieve the soldiers engaged in those employments. I do not feel called upon to make any recommendation upon the subject of using any portoin of them as soldiers. The discussion is premature. If the able bodied white men between seventeen and fifty, both officers and privates, who are detailed in places at home, which may be as well filled by disabled officers and soldiers, and old men above conscript age, or those within conscript age, older and less able than themselver, and all conscripts in every State, are put into the service, it cannot be doubted that this Confederacy is able to sustain itself against all the force that the enemy can possibly bring against us. Should the alternative of subjugation, or their use as soldiers, ever lead to such use, the wisdom of emancipating those so employed, is not at all clear. But should such a policy be adopted, it can never be claimed that the Confederate Government should exercise that power—a power which, for three-quarters of a country, has been claimed for and belongs exclusively to the States themselves

Those in whom the treaty-making power of the Confederate Government resides, have done all they can with propriety to show the North and the world that we are desirous of peace. The President of the United States, on the other hand, has repeatedly declared that there can be no peace without submission on our part and reconstruction. A people who, under such circumstances, could be induced to persist in efforts to obtain peace, outside of the constitutional mode, are already subjugated. Such a course, with the blood of their sons and brothers still moist on their soil—the wrongs of their outraged women still unavenged—the ruins of their residences and granaries still smoking, would be unbecoming the great Confederate people who, four years since, with so much unanimity and enthusiasm, resolved to maintain at every cost their right to abolish their former Government, "and to establish a new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."—We can obtain no peace that would not degrade us, except such as we shall secure by the defeat of our enemies.

In this great crisis, which requires the exercise of wisdom, prudence and firmness, I invoke the blessing of Almighty God upon your deliberations.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH. MONDAY, DEC. 5, 1864 NO. 20

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, Dec. 3.—The Baltimore "American" of the 1st has been received.

A Nashville telegram, of the 30th, announces the arrival of a train from Chattanooga with several rebel prisoners, including Brig. Gen. Young of Cheatham's command. The garrison at Shelbyville was attacked by a body of rebel cavalry on Monday, but the assault was repulsed. Subsequently the Federals evacuated the place and it is now occupied by the rebels.

A special dispatch to the New York "Times," Nashville 30th, midnight, asserts that Hood, at 4 P. M., made a heavy attack at Franklin with two corps and after persistent fighting was repulsed at all points with the loss of six thousand killed and wounded. Federal loss about five hundred. A rebel Brigadier and one thousand prisoners were captured.

Another Nashville telegram announces the arrival of A. J. Smith's corps.

The "American" doubts the report of the repulse of Hood at Franklin.

The Chicago "Tribune" has been informed by a soldier named Elder, who escaped from Charleston, that Dalgren and Foster are cognizant of Sherman's plans, and are co operating with him. Sherman is aiming for Savannah where there are no rear fortifications. As soon as the probable time of Sherman's attack upon Savannah arrives, Foster will make a demonstration upon Charleston.

RICHMOND, Dec. 4.—The New York "Herald" of the 2d received. Dispatches from Nashville give some details of the fight at Franklin. Rebels, it is said, fought with the desperation of demons, but the Federals made a flank movement and turned the tide of battle and prevented what once threatened to be a disastrous defeat.—The Federal loss several hundred killed and wounded.—Rebel loss in killed and wounded is estimated it at three thousand. One hundred and seven rebel officers, and one thousand privates had arrived at Nashville. Schofield commanded the Federals.

Cheatham and Lee commanded the rebel corps. After defeating the rebels Schofield's troops fell back to a point three miles south of Nashville.

The bridges across Harpeth were burnt to retard transportation of rebel supplies.

A telegram from Nashville 1st, midnight, says it is rumored this evening that Hood is moving eastward towards Murfreesboro':

A great panic prevails among the people in the country around Nashville, and they are fleeing to that city in crowds. They say Hood is gathering up all the horses, mules and cattle and sending them south.

Holt, of Kentucky, has been appointed Attorney General. Gold 228.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Dec. 3.—The following was received last night.

HEADQUARTERS, Dec. 2.—General Early reports that Rosser with Bayne's and his own brigade, encountered on the 27th, near Moorfield, a small party of the enemy, captured forty prisoners and one piece of artillery. On the 28th he surprised and captured Fort Kelly, at New Creek, with four field pieces, four seige guns, between seven and eight hundred prisoners, a large number of horses and mules, eight stands of colors, and destroyed two hundred wagons and a quantity of commissary stores. He brought off the field pieces and some wagons, and spiked the siege guns and destroyed the carriages; also captured Piedmont and destroyed all the government buildings, containing a number of engines, burnt several bridges, did considerable damage to the railroad and collected several hundred head of cattle. His loss two killed three wounded.

The boldness and energy exhibited by Rosser and his men deserve much praise.

(Signed) R. E. LEE.

Yankees Repulsed near Charleston.

RICHMOND, Dec. 3.—The following was received to day:

GRAHAMVILLE, Dec. 2.—*Gen. S. Cooper*:—A force of infantry, artillery and cavalry, under Foster, attempted to gain the Railroad at this point, but were met and repulsed. A force of marines, under Dalhgreen, attempted to gain the Railroad at Coosawatchie, but were met at Lee's creek and repulsed.

(Signed) W. J. HARDEE.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Dec. 4.—The Senate was not in session yesterday. Nothing of interest in the House in open session. It is reported the *Habeas Corpus* bill passed in secret session by five majority.

The House branch of the South Carolina Legislature has passed a bill and sent it to the Senate for concurrence, which puts into the service, at the will of the Governor, every able-bodied man in the State, irrespective of place or position, between the ages of 16 and 60.

For Sale,

ONE FIRKIN OF FRESH MOUNTAIN BUTTER. Apply at this office. (Dec 5 dlt)

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, FALL TERM, 1864.

NORTH CAROLINA, Lenoir County.

JAMES P. BRYAN vs. WM. F. LOFTIN.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT, LEVIED ON THE DEfendant's land, lying on the South side of Neuse River.

It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks, notifying the defendant that unless he appear within the time prescribed by law, replevies and pleads, judgment by default will be entered against him, and the land levied on will be sold to satisfy plaintiff's account.

Witness, JUSTUS KINSEY, Clerk of said Court, at office in Kinston, the third Monday after the fourth Monday of September, 1864.

Issued 1st day of November, 1864.

Nov 1-d1t&w6w JUSTUS KINSEY, C. S. C.

$50 REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM MY PREMISES near Morrisville N. C., a BLACK MARE MULE, one year old last spring; has a white nose—tail and main untrimmed. Said mule disappeared the last of June or the first of July. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me or for information so that I can get her.

Oct 6-d4t&w2m* CALVIN D. EDWARDS.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

NEGROES, NEGROES,

FOR SALE

At Auction.

WE WILL SELL IN FRONT OF OUR SALES Room on Tuesday, 6th of December, at 12 o'clock, one family of negroes. One woman 31 years old, a good cook, washer and ironer, one boy 8 years old, one 5 years old, and infant.

CREECH & LITCHFORD, Auctioneers

Dec 3-d3t

For Rent,

THE BRICK STORE AND DWELLING HOUSE on Fayetteville street adjoining Mr. Jas. M. Towles, is for rent for the ensuing year. T. H SELBY.

Dec. 3 dtf

For Rent.

I HAVE A GOOD HOUSE AND LOT FOR RENT, in the city of Raleigh, for 1865. Possession given 1st day of January next. R. K. FERRELL.

Nov 3 d3t

A NEW BOOK—THE BATTLE OF GREAT BETHEL

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS LITTLE VOLUME WILL BE READY IN A few days, well printed on fine, white English paper. Every North Carolinian should have a copy. Price $1 50 per single copy; 5 copies for $7; and 10 copies for $12 50. On the receipt of the money the work will be sent free of postage.

Address FRANK I. WILSON, Raleigh, N. C.

Newspapers in the State copying the above, or noticing editorially, by sending me a marked copy, will have the book sent to them free of postage. F. I. W.

Sept 30-tf

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, June 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Richingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

July 2-d&wtf

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS

IN REGARD TO

THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. THEY ARE PREPARED FROM THE BEST quality of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.

2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.

3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.

4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered livers.

5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.

6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Billious Fevers, Billious Rheumatism, Worms, Pluriay, Bronchitis, &c.

7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.

8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.

9. During the last quarter 2,880 boxes have been sold to Druggist, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 3,700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

☞ Price, $3 a box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

FOR SALE IN NORTH CAROLINA AS FOLLOWS

Asheville, E. J. Aston, Albemarle, J. M. Bivins, Chapel Hill, R. B. Sanders, Charlotte, J. Nye Hutchinson, " F. S. Carr, Clinton, Hubbard & Mosley, Concord, J. Reid, Enfield, J. Cohen, Fayetteville, N. A. Stedman & Co. Greensboro, Porter & Gorrell, Goldsboro, Lucas & Moore, Halifax, J. O'Brien, Henderson, Wyche & Co. Lexington, J. P. Stimson, Address,

Lincolnton, S. P. Sherrill, Louisburg, J. Clifton, Marion, Wm. Wakefield, Pittsboro, J. Long, Raleigh, Williams & Haywood, " P. F. Pescud, Rockingham, J. P. Northam, Salisbury, Henderson & Ennis, Shelby, R. Froneberger, Wadesboro, W. O. Bennett, Whiteville, E. Haynes. Wilmington, Walker Meares " H. McLin, " W. H. Lippitt, GEORGE W. DEEMS.

July 25-dtaw&w1m Goldsboro, N. C.

SKETCHES OF NASSAU.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS WORK, OF ABOUT 100 PAGES, IS NOW in the hands of the printer, and will be ready soon. It embraces what the writer either saw or heard from reliable sources, and will be printed on fine white paper.

Some of the contents are: Nassau as it was, and as it is; Population; White Folks; Colored Population; Soil; Products; Stock; Dogs; Chicken Cocks; Lying at Quarantine; Government; Shipping; Squalls; Musquitoes; Snarks, and other Ocean Products; The Parson on Sea-Sickness, &c., &c.

Sent free of postage for $3 per copy; five or more copies to one address $2 50 per copy. Send orders to FRANK I. WILSON.

Papers in the State publishing the above will have a copy of the work sent them free of postage.

Oct 12-tf

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the Progress are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the *Daily* and *Weekly Progress*:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$3 00	One week	$18 00
Two days	6 00	Two weeks	36 00
Three days	9 00	Three weeks	54 00
Four days	12 00	One month	72 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Eastern opens daily at		7 A M
Northern, via R & G R R daily at		1 P M
" " N C R R " "		11 A M
Western, " " "		11 A M
Augusta, " " "		11 A M
Fayettiville, " " "		9 A M
Eagle Rock, Mondays, Thursdays & Saturdays, at		12 M
Carthage, Thursdays at		11 A M
Summerville, Wednesdays at		5 P M
Leachburg, " at		12 M
Roxboro', " at		12 M
Eastern closes daily at		9 A M
Northern, via R & G R R, at		9 A M
" " N C R R, at		9 P M
Western, " " at		9 P M
Augusta, " " at		9 P M
Fayetteville, at		12½ P M
Eagle Rock, Mondays, Thursdays & Saturdays, at		2 P M
Carthage, Wednesdays, at		6 A M
Summerville, Thursdays at		9 A M
Leachburg, Wednesdays at		1 P M
Roxboro', via Rogers' Store Wednesdays at		1 P M

Office open from 7 A M to 9:30 A. M., and from 11 A. M to 6 P M, during the week.

On Sunday from 7 A M to 8 A M, and from 1 P M to 2 P. M.

Persons are required to transact their business during office hours.

Grapevines, Evergreens, &c.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF GRAPE VINES, Evergreens, Roses, &c., on hand and for sale at THOMAS CARTER'S NURSERY.

Dec 2 3t* Raleigh, N. C.

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ABOUT the 1st of October, my negro boy PERZE. He is about 20 years old, five feet high, and is supposed to be lurking about the neighborhood. I will give the above reward for his apprehension.

MRS. T. MEGHEE, Near Crabtree.

Dec 2 1w*

For Sale.

100 BLOCK TIN CANDLE MOULDS. APPLY at this office. Dec 2 dlw

COTTON YARNS, COTTON YARNS

IN EXCHANGE FOR

BEESWAX, TALLOW AND LARD.

WE WISH TO PURCHASE BEESWAX, TALLOW and Lard, in large or small quantities, for which we will pay COTTON YARNS or cash.

Address, C. F. KLAPP & CO., Graham, N. C.

Nov 25-3w*

BY AN EXPERIENCED BAKER. PARTIES, PANTIES, &c., supplied at short notice. Many other GOOD EATABLES may be found at WYNER & JORDAN'S.

Nov 12-d2t

IN GREAT VARIETY, MADE AFTER THE *OLD FASHION*,

CAKES, CAKES, CAKES!

TAX IN KIND.

THE ASSESSORS FOR WAKE COUNTY WILL BE in Raleigh on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week in November and December, for the purpose of assessing the tax in kind of Corn, Fodder, Molasses, Sugar, Peas, Beans Ground Peas, &c.

We want every good citizen to give in for the soldiers' wives, ladies and infirm persons of their neighborhoods.

Those who have not listed their Wheat, Oats, Rye, Hay and Wool, can also list at the above times.

F. G. FOSTER, NATHAN IVEY, Assessors.

Nov 21-d2w&wtd

Southern Express Company, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE ALL BOXES WHICH are securely fastened and strapped, containing stores for N. C. Troops in the field, marked to the care of Surgeon General Warren, Raleigh, will be forwarded without expense to either shipper or consignor, and will have preference over all other freight excepting that of the same class from other States. L. F. BATES,

Nov 25d-2w Assistant Sup't.

COTTON YARNS, COTTON YARNS

IN EXCHANGE FOR

BEESWAX, TALLOW AND LARD.

I WILL EXCHANGE COTTON YARNS FOR BEESwax, Tallow and Lard, either large or small quantities, or I will pay the highest cash price for the same.

Address, R. T. BERRY, Graham, N. C.

Nov 19 d&wtf

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D., Raleigh, N. C.

Aug 21-tf

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS of War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwared free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury
Dr D F Summey, Ashville
Dr W A Collett, Morganton
Dr J W Allison, Statesville
Dr J L Neagle, Greensboro
Mr A Hagan, Charlotte
Mr Edward Hege, Salem
Capt J N McDowell, Raleigh
Joseph A Worth, Fayetteville
E Murray & Co., Wilmington
Mr F L Bond, Tarboro
Mr J A J Askew, Colerain
Mr F L Roberts, Murfreesboro

The boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.

EDWARD WARREN, Surgeon General N. C.

Oct 31-d&w1m

Fayetteville Observer, State Journal, Greensboro Patriot, People's Press, Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Democrat, Ashville News copy one month.

FOR THE SOLDIERS.

I WILL LEAVE HILLSBOROUGH AND GREENSborough on the 24th of this month, with boxes for the prisoners of war, and for the hospitals at Richmond.

I will also leave on the 15th December with boxes for Army of Northern Virginia.

Nov 15-dtd W. A. THOMPSON.

NURSE AND HOUSE GIRL WANTED.

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Oct 20- RALEIGH, N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

MONDAY, DEC. 5, 1864.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of making enquiries by letter, we shall hereafter make a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money to renew in time.

Legislative Summary.

The two Houses on Saturday were engaged principally in the transaction of private business, and quite an amount of it was dispatched. No effort was made to bring about a vote for either Senator or Secretary of State. All parties seem willing for an armistice in order to recruit their exhausted forces.

The bill to pay the members $45 per day, and fifty cents per mile, passed its second and third readings in the Senate. Several bills of Incorporation also passed. The bill appropriating £5000 sterling for our officers and soldiers held as prisoners of war was referred to the Joint Select Committee on Confederate Relations. Members desired more time to examine the bill.

Several reports from different committees were made, principally on corporations, in regard to military matters, the distillation of grain, &c.—A resolution was adopted in the House requesting the Judiciary Committee to take into consideration the subject of salaries and fees.

It is probable that there will be no further attempt to elect officers for some days. Two weeks of the session have passed, and many important matters remain to be acted upon. We do not think the business will be transacted by Christmas—probably not before the middle of January or February next.

We agree with the *Confederate* that the Resolution of Mr. Person, enquiring of the Governor what classes of officers it is he alluded to in his message whose "official services are not indispensable," was entirely courteous and appropriate, and we cannot conceive why it was voted down. We do not believe that there are more than enough men at home to subsist those in the field and their helpless families, but as the Governor says there are some who "eat the bread of ease"—(well to have "bread of ease" when corn bread is scarce and high)—let him specify the class, classes, or even the names if necessary. To ask this is not only no disrespect to him but it follows the message as a matter of course.

We know that the Governor told Militia, Home Guard Officers, Constables, Esquires, &c., last summer that they constituted his "Old Guard," and that if they would stand by him he would stand by them; that is, if they would vote for him, cry "red string," tory, &c., against his opponent, he world continue to certify in their behalf and keep them in their comfortable bombproofs; but now having no expectation of ever wanting their votes again, he has forgotten his promises and tells them they are not "indispensable," and that they are "eating the bread of ease and comparative idleness."

We hope the House will reconsider and press the Governor to point out these lazy fellows, whose services though very necessary to him last summer, are not "indispensable" now.

Notwithstanding the outburst of indignation at the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, by the Confederate Congress, the first of the present year, and the indignant protests made by State Legislatures, the Press and the People, we have good reason to believe that the irresponsible, reckless body now assembled at Richmond mean to inflict a repetition of the outrage on the country. And it will be done too in secret session and by the votes of men whose constituents are in the Federal army, or at least in close communion and sympathy with them. The people of Mississippi propably know Mr. Davis better than any one else, and the Legislature of that State by a unanimous vote protested against his being clothed with any such power.

And while this is being done the North Carolina Legislature is silent. Not a word of protest, not a word against the adoption of Mr. Davis' measures proposing to enslave the pulpit and the press, or the suspension of the privilege of *habeas corpus*. Not a word! While the members of the Congress of the Confederate States are forging chains for the free citizens of this once free country, in secret session, our Legislature is fiddling away its time without a word of objection. God help the people, for we can see nothing but one long, dreary night ahead.

For the Curious.—The present Senate of North Carolina, consisting of fifty members, is remarkable for short names, there being twenty-one members with names of only one syllable each; twenty-five of two syllables, and four only of three syllables. There are also more long heads than noses, though many of them have nasal protuberances of very respectable longitudinal dimensions. Among so many elderly men there are few minus the usual quantity of capillary adornment, though some have their faces extended upward to the crowns of their heads.

The Federal Congress assembles to-day, and we suppose we shall have a synopsis of Lincoln's message some time during the week.

Twenty-six deserters, mostly Canadians, came into our lines in front of Petersburg on Wednesday night.

It is worthy of remark that no recommendation or suggestion as to how peace is to be obtained occurs in Gov. Vance's late Message.—The "glimmering prospects" which he thought he saw "in the spring and early summer seem to have vanished," (the promise of peace and independence in ninety days being no longer necessary to secure votes,) and now, "When it shall come, how it shall be raised and with what body it shall come, are questions it is not in my (the Governor's) power to answer." Of course not, Governor, for the yellow tickets, the "Red String" and the bayonets have made you Chief Magistrate for two years more, and you are, as many of your zealous supporters and best friends now admit, quite indifferent about peace. Two or three of the *Destructive* Journals have given the Message a cold endorsation, but no Conservative paper, if we except the Governor's own newspaper, which is owned and published by persons connected with the Executive Department, has had a word to say in its favor; while its effect on his friends and admirers in the Legislature has been like the sudden falling of a wet blanket.

The Salem *Press* says of it:

"Read the Governor's Message. It is warlike out and out. We fear His Excellency is losing sight of home affairs, in his great zeal for the military."

Who is to Blame?

Many persons will censure the members of the Legislature for voting themselves $45 a day, but they are not as much to blame as some others. They are here in the performance of public duties and ought at least to have their expenses paid. But what are their expenses? Certainly not less than $45 a day, for on the very day the body assembled the *patriotic* hotel keepers of this city—(all men we believe who want to fight it out)—advanced board from $25 and $30 to $40 a day. Who then is to blame for this additional tax upon the people, the members of the Legislature or the tavern keepers who are enriching themselves at a time when the whole land is in sackcloth and ashes? We know what provisions cost in this market and we know what it costs to feed a man, and we say that any one competent to conduct a hotel can keep a public house, here in Raleigh, at $25 a day and make money rapidly. The present price, $45 a day, is worse than speculating, worse than extortion.—it is—we won't say what; but let not the members of the Legislature be censured for the avaricious propensities of the tavern keepers.

We are assured that while this imposition is being practiced upon the members of the North Carolina Legislature, members of Congress are living well in Richmond for $20 to $25 a day.

Resolutions Concerning Impressments.

We hope that the following resolutions, introduced by Mr. Phillips, of Orange, will find favor at the hands of the Assembly, for it is time to arrest some of the wholesale robbery that is going on at the hands of the Confederate authorities:

Resolutions upon the subject of Impressments by the Confederate Government.

Whereas, it is a plain principle of justice that all the expenses caused by the present war should be borne by the various citizens in due proportion to their property; and whereas the prices occasioned by the depreciation of the currency are fairly to be reckoned amongst such expenses; whereas, further, it is equally unjust and unconstitutional for the Confederate government to appropriate the property of private citizens without just compensation to the owners: Therefore,

Resolved, That this General Assembly, in the name of the good people of North Carolina, doth solemnly protest against the system now in force throughout this State by which the Confederate government claims and exercises the power of *impressing* private property at certain nominal rates, arbitrarily established, and known as schedule prices.

Resolved, That this General Assembly takes occasion in this connection to express the opinion that much of the machinery by which the Confederate government gives effect to the extraordinary measures connected with this war is both galling and ominous, and is well calculated to agitate a people reflecting upon their lineage and former freedom.

Resolved further, That such experiments upon the temper of this commonwealth have increased, are increasing and ought to be diminished.

Resolved, That His Excellency, Gov. Vance, be requested to transmit copies of these resolutions to His Excellency the President of the Confederate States; and also to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to be by them laid before that honorable body.

The Governor's newspaper of Saturday contains two editorials both of which are mainly devoted to the glorification of Gov. Vance and President Davis, interspersed with denunciations of and false accusations against the "straitest sect," or those Conservatives who refused to vote for the Governor at the late election. The "straits" are plainly told by the "Court Journal" that they can have none of the offices, because they have not bowed themselves at the Governor's feet and implored absolution at his hands for voting against him.

We tell the "patriots and property holders" that they may take courage, for the Conservative party is a "dead cock in the pit;" and, judging from the indications which are presented at this time, has achieved its last victory at the polls—And Zebulon B. Vance and his friends have killed it.

Congressional.—As the only important business transacted in Congress is done in secret session, we find nothing in the proceedings, as published in the Richmond papers, worth the space it would occupy. If these secret sessions are to be continued we think the members of Congress might as well proclaim Mr. Davis Dictator, with the privilege of selecting his own ministry, and then disperse to their several places of abode and hang themselves. And we, assure them there will be many a dry eye when the pious deed is consummated.

Two blockade running steamers passed through the blockade and entered the port of Charleston on Wednesday night last.

FROM GEORGIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

THE BATTLE OF GRAHAMVILLE, &c.

We have Augusta papers of Thursday and Friday and a Macon paper of the 26th ult.—Sherman was at Louisville, on the North side of the Savannah and Macon railroad, below Millen, making, it would seem, for Savannah or Beaufort, S. C. We copy the following items from the Macon *Telegraph* of 26th:

MACON IS SAFE.

We are happy to announce that Macon is considered safe. The Commander of the Post has declared the city upon a peace footing and the order of Major General Cobb, ordering out every man capable of bearing arms is withdrawn. This will be pleasing intelligence to those families whom the exigencies of the occasion forced from their homes. We trust they will at once return, and thus escape the many inconveniences which are the inevitable fate of the refugee. The city is perfectly quiet and orderly. We expect, in a few days, everything will resume its usual appearance. The storm of war which threatened us has passed—come home and bask in the sunlight.

A GOOD CAPTURE.

Captain J. B. Morris, 20th Ga. Reg't., with [illegible] men, while on a scout yesterday morning, about a mile from Gordon, saw a drove of beef cattle following the rear of the enemy's forces. He immediately charged the drivers, captured four prisoners and the whole drove of cattle, numbering two hundred and twenty. The beeves are in fine order, and their loss will be severely felt by the enemy. A few more such captures and Sherman's forces will be in a bad condition. Hard tack, without beef, will lie heavy on their stomachs.

ATLANTA.

We learn that an order has been issued to repair the railroad and telegraph line to Atlanta at once. Many of the citizens of this deserted city are returning to their homes, and it is to be hoped not soon to leave them. It is impossible to ascertain the exact amount of damage done to this city by the Federals when leaving it, but the prevailing opinion seems to be that nothing but public property was destroyed, and that private residences are still standing.

The same paper contains a number of proclamations from Gov. Brown calling everybody into the field, and one *outlawing* bands of cavalry, in Confederate uniform, who hang upon the rear of the Federal army to rob the citizens of stock, horses, &c. The citizens are urged to arm and shoot them down.

The following items are from the *Chronicle and Sentinel* of Friday:

SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

Sherman's army was last reported to be near Louisville. This still indicates a movement towards Savannah. Since Sherman left Atlanta he has steadily pursued a Southeasterly direction the wings of his army spreading out towards Macon and Augusta, but converging to a common route as it has progressed.

In the general movement we cannot see any evidence of an intention to march on Augusta. If this had been Sherman's original purpose, he would not likely have diverged so far from the direct route, and given our military authorities so much time to fortify and prepare for the defence of our city. The only direct movement towards Augusta has been made by Kilpatrick's cavalry, which has been met and repelled by Gen. Wheeler. This we are inclined to believe was but a raid, intended to effect the destruction of the Waynesboro Railroad. We repeat however, what we have before suggested, that we know not at what moment Sherman may turn upon Augusta; and that, therefore, we cannot be too vigilant or energetic in completing our preparations for defence.

There is some mystery about the tardiness of Sherman's march since he left Atlanta. According to his marching orders his army was to advance at least fifteen miles a day; but has not averaged more than half that distance. He lingers in the railroad quadrangle, which he has been traversing, as if reluctant to leave it. It may be that the aspect of affairs outside do not exactly suit him. He has doubtless by this time gained some information of the army unexpectedly gathering to oppose him, which inspires him with caution. If he has heard of the successful advance of Hood into Middle Tennessee, and Breckinridge's victorious progress into East Tennessee, he must, also, regard affairs in his rear as rather gloomy and threatening. There is evidently a hesitancy, from some cause, in his present movements—a want of that rapidity and dash which we were led to anticipate. He appears to move as if afraid of snares and dangers ahead and around him.

SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

It is thought that Sherman will attempt to cross the Savannah river at Demere's Ferry.—The roads below Millen have been blockaded.

Some of our officials think Sherman will make a demonstration on our city and some think he will not. It is very probable if he moves this way that he will find obstructions in his path.

THE BATTLE OF GRAHAMVILLE.

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 2d says:

The results of the fighting on Wednesday, near Grahamville, were most gratifying.

The enemy, as stated in our last issue, having landed his troops from the fleet of transports in Broad River, advanced rapidly towards Grahamville. His force consisted of about 5,000 infantry, (chiefly negro troops,) and 1,500 artillery, (all whites.)

Their advance was marked by an energy that indicated their resolve to cut their way to the railroad at all hazards and with the least possible delay. The Confederate forces close at hand were speedily concentrated to check the invading column, and under the command of Major General Gustavus W. Smith, of the Georgia State troops, were placed in position and prepared for battle.

At eleven o'clock Wednesday morning the enemy's advance, preceded by sixteen pieces of artillery playing upon our lines, attacked Gen. Smith at a place called Honey Hill, three miles east of the village of Grahamville. Our strength at that time consisted of fourteen hundred muskets and seven pieces of artillery. We had some few embrasures for open batteries, and slight entrenchments on the right and left, but our line was necessarily extended, owing to the superiority of the enemy in numbers, and much of it was both light and unprotected. This, however, only emboldened our men to greater deeds, and they fought the battle throughout with an energy and resolution worthy of veterans. The fight lasted until dark, and the enemy made several desperate charges against our line, but it stood firm, and repulsed every attack, finally driving back the enemy's right and centre, but their left stood unmoved at the close of the action. For six hours our men maintained the fight without relief. Late in the day, Gen. Robertson arrived with the 32d Georgia, a battery of artillery and a company of cavalry, in time to render most effective aid. Night came in to close the engagement, which was conducted with vigor on both sides.

The repulse of the enemy was complete. The enemy's losses exceeded five hundred killed and wounded, while, on our side, they were less than one hundred—between ten and fifteen killed, and about eighty wounded. Nearly all of our casualties occurred amongst the Georgia State troops, who, by the way, constituted the bulk of the force engaged on our side, and acted, throughout the fight with conspicuous bravery.

A report was in circulation yesterday to the effect that the Lafayette Artillery, of this city, had lost, in the engagement, ten men killed, including their gallant commander, Captain Kanapaux. We are glad to be able to correct this painful rumor. Captain Kanapaux's battery was hotly engaged, and distinguished itself; but, fortunately, its casualties were limited to the slight wounding of four of its members. Capt. Kanapaux is unhurt.

After nightfall, on Wednesday, the enemy quietly retired for a distance of three miles towards the cover of their gunboats. Before dawn on Wednesday, several additional transports, carrying troops, were seen steaming up Broad River, doubtless bringing reinforcements to the discomfitted foe.

On Thursday morning the enemy's land forces remained quiet; but the gunboats kept up a pretty constant fire of shells towards our lines. Up to two o'clock there had been no renewal whatever of the fighting. Long ere this, our force has been strengthened by heavy reinforcements, and when next the enemy advances to "feel" our lines, we trust to chronicle a still more glorious victory.

The following is Gen. Bragg's official dispatch:

"Augusta, Dec. 2, 1864.

General S. Cooper:

The following has been received from General Hardee at Savannah:

I have just returned from the front. The enemy was badly whipped and has retired.

Coosahatchie, another point on the Charleston and Savannah railroad, is threatened, but I do not apprehend a serious attack.

Braxton Bragg."

THE RAID ON STONY CREEK.

The Petersburg *Express* of Saturday gives us the following particulars of the raid on Stony Creek:

Early on Thursday morning the enemy in large force, consisting of cavalry, infantry and artillery, moved down the Jerusalem Plank road, and diverged thence across the country, crossing the Nottoway river road. They then pushed forward with all haste towards Stony Creek Station, before which they appeared about 12 o'clock in the day.

We had some fortifications at the Creek, constructed to guard the bridge at that point, as well as to protect the government stores, more or less of which are constantly on hand there.—These works were manned by a very small force—some three or four hundred men—with few or no pieces of artillery. On arriving near the station, the enemy's artillery was at once placed in eligible positions, and opened upon the garrison, while the infantry and cavalry succeeded in flanking and almost surrounding the place. The garrison fought the overpowering odds as long as they saw any hope, and then attempted to save themselves, but upwards of two hundred were captured, and the enemy were soon in possession of the station and bridge.

The work of destruction was at once commenced and the railroad and government depots, together with the bridge, were soon in flames, and entirely destroyed. We have not learned whether the other buildings belonging to private parties were burned or not. The bridge, which is a large, substantial structure, will prove a heavy loss to the railroad company, independent of other losses they suffered. We understand several cars—perhaps a full train—were captured and burned.

The government loses several thousand bushels of corn, some wheat, flour, bacon and forage. The enemy did not find as large a quantity of government stores as they had, no doubt, anticipated. Corn and forage for the cavalry only are transported over this route, and but small quantities are allowed to collect there at any time.—Being nearer to the creek than any other depot, their supplies are more easily delivered.

We regret also to state, that several of our citizens met with heavy losses, and many with the loss of provisions and clothing which they could ill afford to spare. One lost fifty odd barrels of oil, worth, in this market, one thousand dollars per barrel. Another lost between thirty and forty thousand dollars of liquor. A large quantity of flour and fish, belonging to private parties, was also destroyed. As far as it went, the destruction was complete.

A portion of the railroad track beyond Stony Creek was torn up, but not much, it is believed. It is not stated whether any portion of our wagon train was captured or not.

It was fully one o'clock before our forces could be gotten in readiness to march upon the raiding party, at which hour, Gen. W. H. F. Lee's division of Cavalry moved. Gen. Lee arrived at Stony Creek, however, to find the enemy retiring, and indisposed to give battle. Some skirmishing ensued, our forces captured a few prisoners, and inflicted some loss in killed and wounded upon the Yankees. Gen. Lee pressed them so rapidly, that they were compelled to leave their dead and most of their wounded behind.—He continued to press them, and at last accounts was in rapid pursuit, harassing their rear.

The action of the enemy, in destroying the property at Stony Creek, and then retreating, shows that their object was a mere raid. It was at first apprehended that something more serious was intended, probably a heavy flanking column on a long detour, or a feint to withdraw attention from other movements, or perhaps to attempt a permanent occupation of the position.

The following is Gen. Lee's official dispatch relative to the affair:

"Headquarters, Army Northern Va., December 2, 1864.

Hon. J. A. Seddon:

The enemy attacked Stony Creek depot yesterday and burned most of the buildings, consuming some stores and corn, but most of the latter was saved. The road is unobstructed.

General Lee coming up as the enemy was retiring, attacked and drove him rapidly eight miles, capturing some prisoners, but could not bring him into an engagement.

The depot was occupied by about one hundred and fifty men, under Capt. Waldhaun, about one hundred and twenty-five of whom are said to have been captured,—among them, I regret to state, Major Fitzhugh, Quartermaster.

The enemy left some dead at the depot and along the route of his retreat.

R. E. Lee."

CITY AND STATE NEWS.

A Good Move.

Mr. Editor:—I see from the proceedings of our board of Commissioners, published in your paper of the 2d inst., Dr. McKee introduced an ordinance to prevent negro slaves from purchasing provisions in our market. This is a good move, and I am surprised to see that it was laid upon the table. The practice of negroes purchasing provisions in our market has long been a grievance to our people; and in these times of outrageous prices, it is a grievance too intolerable to be borne. The negro enters the market with "master's money," and he cares not what price he pays. The labor of mechanics and others is taxed in the increased price of provisions brought about by these negroes.

Let any one go to our depot upon the arrival of any train, and he will there find not only two negroes, but slaves also, selling cooked provisions at exorbitant rates, to our sick and wounded soldiers. Many of them make a daily practice of attending our market and buying up provisions, at any price, to cook and sell again. No matter what price they pay, they sell for a large profit. All this should be stopped.—And if men choose to lie in bed of mornings rather than attend market themselves, let them be driven by hunger to a different course.

I have frequently seen negroes carrying from our market baskets of chickens and eggs, whole shoats, quarters of lamb, &c., for the purpose of speculation, when the poor white man was scarcely able to purchase a dinner for his family. I verily believe that but for negroes attending our market, prices would never have reached any thing like their present fabulous height.

It is time for the masses to move in this matter.—They are the sufferers, and they have the remedy in their own hands. If our present Commissioners will not obey their voice, let others be elected that will. Let us vote for no man for Commissioner who will not pledge himself to vote for the ordinance introduced by Dr. McKee, or a similar one. If necessary we should hold meetings and adopt means for concerted action. Let the matter be agitated until the nuisance is abated. One of East Ward.

Raid on Piedmont Springs.—The Salisbury *Watchman* says:

We learn from the Route Agent on the Western Road, that a tory raid was made on Piedmont Springs, in Burke county, on the night of the 29th November, resulting in a serious loss of property to Mr. Lindsay, the proprietor of the Springs. There were about twenty persons in the company. They spent the night at the Springs, faring well, and did not make known their business until after breakfast next morning. They captured two wagons and teams, and pillaged the place of all moveable property. They also carried off the negroes, but they have since returned. Mr. Lindsay estimates his loss at about $20,000. The Springs are 15 miles above Morganton.

The Vice President.—The Charlotte *Times* of Friday says:

Vice President Stephens spent the day yesterday in Charlotte. He took rooms at the Mansion House, where he was visited by many of his friends and admirers. He came up in the Columbia train on Wednesday evening, and leaves this morning for Richmond in the Northern train. He is complaining of a slight indisposition and staid over two nights and a day to recuperate. We wish him improved health and a long life.

A Raid.—The Columbia *Carolinian* of Thursday says:

A raiding party of Yankees, tories and deserters four days ago penetrated to within twenty-seven miles of Spartanburg—destroyed the furniture of Dr. Columbus Mills, took him prisoner, stole thirteen horses and played havoc generally. They then visited the plantation of Mr. Erwin, two miles this side, and it is said treated it in a similar manner, after which they retired. The alarm is said to have subsided. Would it not be well for citizens of all classes to organise themselves for defence against these sudden dashes, and as our forefathers did, inflict summary punishment on the offenders.

One member of the Georgia Legislature, Francis L. Gue, by name, has reported to Gen. Wayne, taken a musket and gone into the trenches.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES TO THE PROGRESS—INDUCEMENT TO RAISE CLUBS.

The following terms of subscription to the Progress, announced the 1st of October, will be strictly adhered to in all cases, and all money [illegible] will be credited in accordance with these figures:

Daily paper, six months	$25.00
" " Three months	15.00
" " One month	5.00
Weekly paper, three months	5.00
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